

are agreed to," and he said, "I cannot sign a budget that devastates" these programs.

Another drop-dead date, December 15, looms just before Christmas. We should not even think about further brinksmanship with Federal employees.

A week of shutting down the financially devastated District has taken a new, catastrophic toll inflicted by this body. A short continuing resolution makes it impossible to calibrate payments to avoid overobligation in running a complex city.

The D.C. appropriation will probably not come to the floor this week. Yet 85 percent of that appropriation comes from D.C. taxpayers.

Free the 85 percent that is our money.

LET US BALANCE THE BUDGET FOR OUR GRANDCHILDREN

(Mr. LINDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I am here this afternoon to announce that my second grandson, John Allan Simpson, was born this morning at 8:30. Mother and son are doing fine; father not doing so well, but he will come down to earth soon, too. But it is the grandchildren that caused me to run for Congress.

Before I came here, I had a much better job, made about twice as much money and had actual vacations. But it is important for us as leaders in this country to get control of the runaway spending that we are passing the bill on to our grandchildren. John Allan Simpson, if we do not change our ways, will have a \$187,000 bill for just interest on the debt over his lifetime. That is immoral. For 30 years we voted ourselves wishes and dreams and passed the bills on to our grandchildren. That is immoral.

I am proud to say that this weekend we have gotten some movement. I am pleased that the President has agreed that within the framework that we have proposed we will come to terms with not spending more than \$7 trillion over the next 7 years. We will get control of the debt, balance the budget and grow out of this mess for our grandchildren.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR CONGRESS TO DO ITS WORK

(Mr. BENTSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, the budget crisis having been temporarily averted, the Government back to work, credit being over claimed, everybody won; now, the hard part. Now is the time for Congress to do its work, pass the appropriations bill, send the reconciliation bill to the White House, accept the vetoes, and then let us sit

down like adults and work out a bipartisan balanced budget that protects our values for Medicare, which I would argue the differences are not \$4, but hundreds of billions of dollars for Medicaid, for education, and the environment.

Seventy-five Democrats and Republicans, myself included, know where to start. Let us build on that. Let us build on the coalition budget. Let us do what the people sent us here to do. Let us work out an acceptable compromise.

HOW DO WE SPEND \$12 TRILLION OVER THE NEXT 7 YEARS?

(Mr. THOMAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, the President agreed to 7 years, CBO numbers; Republicans have been saying 7 years, CBO numbers. We have come to an agreement, but that really is not the parameter of the agreement. The agreement is how do we spend \$12 trillion, over the next 7 years? Basically it is an agreement between the majority party, House and Senate Republicans, and the President.

The Democrats come to this well the morning after the agreement and continue to talk about cuts. We are talking about how we spend 12 trillion more dollars over the next 7 years. To the degree the Democrats do not begin to be part of the solution, they are going to be even more irrelevant than they are now. To the degree they continue to talk about cuts, they are simply not going to be at the table.

We are going to work out over 7 years how to spend \$12 trillion according to the Congressional Budget Office numbers. We would like to have our colleagues as part of the team. We are not cutting, we are adding. To the degree our colleagues think we are cutting, they are irrelevant.

LET US MAKE THE BIPARTISAN AGREEMENT HAPPEN

(Mr. BISHOP asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the agreement finally reached by the President and Republican leaders to end the shutdown and put government back to work again for the American people.

The deal to balance the budget in 7 years is good. But even better is the acceptance, finally, by Republicans in the deal that balancing the budget in 7 years must protect the needs and desires of the American people.

It must protect future generations; protect Medicare; protect education; protect Medicaid; protect working families; protect agriculture; protect national defense; protect veterans; protect the environment; and protect economic growth.

We finally have a bipartisan agreement to balance the budget in a way

that is fair and just to all Americans and not just the rich.

We have a bipartisan agreement that reflects the American values and priorities that the President and Democrats have been fighting so hard to preserve.

Now let us work to make it happen.

HELP STIMULATE THE ECONOMY

(Mr. COLLINS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, there have been several speakers who have come to the floor this morning and talked about the agreement and the entitlement programs that it will address in the next 3 weeks, but there is another very, I think, very influential and very important portion of that agreement and that is that we shall adopt tax policies to help working families and stimulate future economic growth. Tax policy to help working families. That is the \$500 tax credit that not only we have proposed in legislation and passed this year, but also that the President proposed earlier this year.

Stimulate economic growth. When the minority leader appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means earlier this year, I asked him about a provision in the Tax Code that I think have cost more assembly line jobs than any provisions that have been implemented and would he support repealing it; and his answer was yes. And that is the alternative minimum tax.

The capital gains tax. What more has history proven that will help stimulate the economy than the capital gains tax? Mr. Speaker, we do not need to overlook this very important part of this agreement.

□ 1445

WHO ARE THE TRUE WINNERS IN THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN?

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, who are the true winners of the Government shutdown battle? Is it (a) the Democrats, (b) the Republicans, (c), the American people, or (d) all of the above?

The correct answer is (d), all of the above. Everyone can claim victory for the compromise made by President Clinton and the Congress last night. The compromise allows Republicans and Democrats to legislate and even compromise, which is what the American people sent us here to do. However, in this time of euphoria, we must remember that we have agreed to a temporary cease-fire and not a permanent settlement. The tough sledding lies ahead. Republicans must understand that while we all want a balanced budget, it must be done while

protecting Medicare, Medicaid, the environment, and education.

Mr. Speaker, let us put partisan politics aside and balance the budget. No more brinksmanship, no more gun-fights at the OK Corral. Let us do it the right way, and we all can come out winners.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). The Chair will entertain one more 1-minute on each side.

NO MORE PARTISAN BICKERING OVER THE BUDGET

(Mr. LONGLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LONGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to echo the comments of my good friend, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON]. I think he is exactly on track. The public is tired of the partisan bickering. They sent us here to do the people's business. I think we have reached a milestone in government where we are all in agreement that the time has come to balance the Federal budget in 7 years.

I understand the concerns of many who are upset with the Republican budget. Now I have to tell my friends on the other side of the aisle that the shoe is now on the other foot. If we are not spending enough money, then somebody needs to quantify not only how much more money needs to be spent, but how are we going to pay for it. We have been hearing a lot of "I am for favoring balancing the budget." Now the time has come to deliver.

THE CAPITAL GAINS TAX CUT VERSUS THE FAMILY TAX CREDIT

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, one of the previous speakers on the Republican side asked the question, I think rhetorically, at the end of his remarks, "What more could we do to stimulate the economy of our country than to give a capital gains tax break?" I think the answer to that is educate our children, invest in our children.

That is one of the complaints I have with the Gingrich Republican reconciliation bill. In it, they give a capital gains tax break to the wealthiest people in our country. But listen to this: It is retroactive until last January 1. The much-heralded \$500 family tax credit? That is only effective October 1. So, effectively, the tax credit for American families, the \$500 tax credit is \$125 for 1995, while the capital gains reduction for the wealthiest people in our country goes back retroactively to January 1995.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. PELOSI. I yield to the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I think what the gentlewoman knows, it must be harder to raise a capital gain than it is a child.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman will state it.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. What is the method for extending speakers when a limit comes at the beginning of the hour on 1-minutes? Does each side just make a request to extend whenever they have extra speakers show up?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is the Chair's power of recognition.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Continuing parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. The Chair can decide at any time not to abide by the limit that was put on at the beginning of the hour if the Chair so desires?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair felt that it was accommodating Members on both sides to adjust that limitation at the end, as Members continued to come into the Chamber.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Does that mean both sides go to the Chair before the extension, then, is granted?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would normally make that statement at the beginning, and they would then abide by that. It came later today.

PROVIDING FOR CONDITIONAL RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 32) providing for a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate on Monday, November 20, 1995, until Monday, November 27, 1995, and a conditional adjournment of the House on the legislative day of Monday, November 20, 1995, or Tuesday, November 21, 1995, until Tuesday, November 28, 1995.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 32

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Monday, November 20, 1995, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, it stand recessed or adjourned until a time to be determined by the Majority Leader on Monday, November 27, 1995, or until one hour after the House has voted on H.J. Res. 122, unless the House agrees to the Senate amendment.

SEC. 2. The two Houses shall convene at 12:00 noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 3 of this resolution, whichever occurs

first; and that when the House of Representatives adjourns on the legislative day of Monday, November 20, 1995, or the legislative day of Tuesday, November 21, 1995, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, November 28, 1995, or until 12:00 noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 3 of this resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 3. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and the House respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate concurrent resolution is concurred in.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on the motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall vote, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on the motion to suspend the rules, but not before 5 p.m. today.

AMENDING COMMENCEMENT DATES OF CERTAIN TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2361, to amend the commencement dates of certain temporary Federal judgeships.

The clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2361

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. COMMENCEMENT DATE OF TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS.

Section 203(c) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-650; 104 Stat. 5101; 28 U.S.C. 133 note) is amended by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "The first vacancy in the office of district judge in each of the judicial districts named in this subsection, except the western district of Michigan, occurring 5 years or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill a temporary judgeship created by this Act, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the western district of Michigan, occurring after December 1, 1995, shall not be filled."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD].